

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1788.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.

OUR frontier places are provided with provisions and ammunition for thirty months, and furnished with a sufficient number of troops and cannon. Since the grand vizier's departure, every thing is quiet here; but the plague has recommenced its ravages.

Yesterday a courier arrived here from Servia, with advice that 4000 Austrians having passed the Save to post themselves on our territory, were repulsed by our troops, and obliged to return, but their bridges being broken down by the troops who guarded the opposite shore, and who were afraid our troops would pass the river, they were all killed and made prisoners. When the Caimacan, or grand vizier's substitute, was congratulated upon this advantage, he answered, that the infidels had drawn this punishment upon themselves by breaking a peace which had lasted fifty years.

May 22. On the 20th instant, in the morning, the captain bashaw failed from this canal, with the grand fleet, for Sinope in the Black sea.

TRIESTE, May 17.

Two Turkish ships of war lately appeared in the Adriatic sea, which visited one French ship, and pillaged two others. As soon as it was known here, our two cutters went in pursuit of them.

WARSAW, May 17.

The account of a skirmish between a detachment of Russians and another of Polish troops, is confirmed. The Russians wanted to force away 200 Polish youths; general Potocki, hearing of this arbitrary proceeding, sent colonel Bellak with seventy cavaliers to hinder that violence; they came to an engagement, the Russians fell on the Poles, and killed their colonel; this enraged them, and they attacked the Russians so warmly that they killed a great number, and put the rest to flight.

LEGHORN, May 28.

Letters from Spain confirm the accounts of the armaments making in all the ports, as may be gathered from the following paragraph out of a letter from Cadix.

"The ships of war which are ready for sea, including those of the line, amount in all to 62 sail, which will form a respectable fleet; it is said that the chevalier de Langars will have the command of it. The land forces are also augmenting, all the fortifications are repairing, and our garrison is to be augmented with six battalions of infantry; besides this, several corps of cuirassiers are upon the coast, to prevent any landing that may be intended. Similar orders are sent to all the ports in the kingdom."

VIENNA, June 8.

On the 27th of last month, instead of the army's receiving orders, as they expected, to pass the Save, they saw two companies of pontoniers appear, who began to break down the two bridges thrown over that river, which they finished the same day. On the 28th they countermanded all the dispositions, and all hopes of passing the Save vanished. We are assured the grand army will remain on the spot it has occupied these seven weeks, and that they are fortifying it for that purpose.

HAMBURG, June 20.

By letters from Stockholm we learn, that the king of Sweden had not left that capital on the 10th instant, but that it was expected he would set off from Finland by the 20th, when every thing was ordered to be in readiness for the embarkation of his troops. Those that have already sailed with the duke of Sadermania, amount to about 70,000 effective men. These movements begin to be very sensibly felt in the north. Hitherto Finland has been the magazine to which not only Stockholm but great part of the country of Sweden has been chiefly indebted for its supplies of grain and wood; but now such supplies, instead of being received from that province, are obliged to be sent thither. Vast quantities of provisions have likewise been ordered for the use of the army, in consequence of which all the necessaries of life have risen to an immense price.

LONDON, June 2.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, May 3.

"The Porte sent an Algerine express to Tunis to demand the succours to be furnished by that regency, in case the Porte is at war; but the bey answered, that he could not grant any succours, as he was himself at war with the Venetians, upon which the Algerine advised the bey to make up matters with the senate, for which purpose he immediately made pro-

posals to the Venetian consul, who said he could not give an answer till he had received orders from his court, and immediately sent to know their pleasure upon this subject.

"It is reported, that the rebel pacha of Scutari has taken the title of duke of Albania, and has hoisted the Imperial flag."

June 5. The private letters from France, which are written in the expectation of being opened, say nothing of any disturbances; on the contrary, many of the writers affect to blame the parliament, and pretend to defend the king.

The last letters from Algiers mention, that they are fitting out upwards of twenty stout frigates, which mount from twenty to forty guns, and were ordered to be in readiness to sail by the latter end of May; the place they were destined for was kept a profound secret.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, May 16.

"On the 7th of this month, the marquis de Noailles, the French ambassador at this court, after having received dispatches from Versailles, had a long conference with prince Kaunitz, relative, as is supposed, to proposals of accommodation sent to Paris from the court of Peterburgh. Unfortunately, although a peace cannot but be desirable for all the three belligerent powers, it is not probable that they will be accepted, either here or at Constantinople.

"The Austrians, in truth, have hitherto stood the brunt of the Turkish war, and do not dissimble their disappointment and chagrin at finding the Turks far less pliable than they expected. This ill humour is increased by the conduct of their allies the Russians, of whom they do not scruple to express their dissatisfaction for their backwardness in the common cause; in having recalled some of their troops, and thereby damped the ardour of the Austrians, and rendered impracticable the enterprises which had been projected."

June 24. Monday the marquis de Luzerne, the French ambassador, waited on the marquis of Carmarthen, formally, to inquire into the tenor of the articles of the provincial treaty, lately concluded at Loo, in Holland, between his majesty and the king of Prussia. The same is expected to be demanded of the duke of Dorset.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, June 11.

"Intelligence is just received in this city, that the Ottoman Porte has declared war against the king and the republic, on pretence that Poland has furnished the enemies of his sublime highness with the necessaries for war, contrary to the convention that subsists between the two powers; and unless the Russians and Austrians should cut them out work enough, the Turks will certainly enter this kingdom with the sword."

June 30. On Friday last an express arrived from Paris, with advice of a total change of measures having taken place in the French cabinet, that the ministers of France were entirely changed, that the parliament were called, and that the duke de Chatelet, formerly ambassador to our court, is appointed minister; all which regulations are so well relished by the people, as to have already given every appearance of returning tranquillity and peace.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 10.

"Our communication with Barbary has been put a stop to for some weeks past, for which reason we cannot draw any supplies of cattle from thence. This circumstance renders fresh provisions enormously dear here, so that we are nearly reduced to a blockade in that respect, and are obliged to have recourse to salt meats: It is nevertheless supposed the emperor will first repent the hasty steps he has taken, when he finds the yearly revenue he used to extract from this place missing; and it is said, a Jew in Barbary, who is supposed to have been the instigator of the business, will lose his head, as the first step towards a reconciliation."

Extract of a letter from Limerick, June 10.

"A brother of the celebrated Paul Jones, is now actually to receive at a turnpike near this city."

July 1. The uncommon expedition with which the Prussian monarch returned to his capital, is said to be owing to a remonstrance having been made by the French minister, in consequence of the treaty of alliance with Holland and Great Britain.

By various accounts from the West-Indies it appears, that the smuggling parties are concerned pretty deeply in the same illegal practices which brought on the war between Great Britain and Spain in the year 1741.

According to letters from Paris of Thursday evening last, the exiled members of parliament are recalled. The new prime minister of France was expected to be declared the next day (Friday) by the

king; but such was the temper and spirit of the people all over the kingdom, that it was generally believed the crown will be obliged to make some other sacrifice; and that nothing but an assurance that the attempt against the constitution shall never hereafter be revived, will satisfy the nation, or put a stop to the trouble, which in some places were arrived at an alarming height.

By an order dated the 24th instant, the king of Sweden has been pleased to grant a general pardon to all cavaliers, dragoons, foldiers, registered pilots, marine soldiers, volunteers, sailors, and pilots of merchant ships, who have deserted their corps, and having left the kingdom have entered into any foreign services; his majesty exempts them from every punishment they have deserved for deserting, and from all inquiry on that head, on condition of their returning to the kingdom, and rejoining their corps, or declaring where they are, within six months from the date of the present amnesty. Those who do not return in that time, will, if discovered, be punished with the utmost rigour of the law.

The king of Sweden has declared to the court of Copenhagen, that the armaments which are making at present in Sweden, have no hostile designs against Denmark, and that the good intelligence subsisting between the two powers would receive no injury by them.

The Porte has lately sent many thousand measures of corn to the Imperial army, for which his majesty has thanked his holiness in the most sensible manner.

Accounts, it is said, are just arrived, that a large detachment of Imperial troops have had a rencounter with the advanced forces of the republic of Venice. The object in contest was the passage of the Imperial troops through the territory of the republic. This the Venetians resisted, and the resistance was followed by an immediate action.

A congress, it is said, is very soon to meet under the mediation of Great Britain, France and Russia, for settling the present disputes between the Imperial court and the Turks.

Letters from Vienna, dated the 14th ultimo, bring an account that a strong report prevails there of a congress being appointed to meet at Semlin the first week in July, to treat of a peace, and that a cessation of hostilities is expected to be proclaimed very shortly.

A letter from Leghorn of the sixth of June says, "The Imperial internuncio at Constantinople is now performing quarantine here, a better situation than that of being shut up in the Seven Towers. We have no particular news, more than that the grand vizier is arrived at Belgrade; and it is said that the Austrians have made another attack at Dublin, and taken it, but not without considerable loss."

July 3. The king of Sweden has absolutely left Stockholm, in order to take the command of the army in Finland; and 9 ships of the line have failed to join the Swedish fleet gone on the expedition to Finland. Admiral Wrangel failed in the above fleet to take the command of the whole.

By a gentleman just returned from France, we give the following authentic intelligence: He was at Reims the 1st of June, the day on which the parliament was exiled, and finding that matters were coming to an extremity by the military being called to the assistance of the king's orders, he left the town by the advice of his friends; the forces at Reims were not sufficient to perform the task; expresses were sent for more troops, and a body of between 10 and 11,000 men marched for Reims, and encamped before the town, the gates being shut against them; they cut all the corn down which was grown near the city where they encamped. At 11 o'clock at night on the 2d of June, an attack was made on the city, and after throwing in a few bombs they forced the south gate, and the people defended themselves till upwards of 1100 were killed. He says throughout Brittany, and the provinces through which he passed, the freedom of conversation for their liberties was such, that he began to think himself in England. In Reims and many other towns the following were posted up in different parts of the provinces: *Louis le seigneur, le present roi de France, qui a donne la liberte aux Americains, et fait esclaves de son peuple!* — "Louis the seigneur, the present king of France, who has given liberty to America and made his own subjects slaves." In other places through which he passed was wrote in French, "No Parliament! No King!"

The following are the only particulars of the engagement between the emperor's troops and the forces of the republic of Venice, which have arrived.

The Imperial troops having disembarked in the district of Budon, to effect a junction with some

forces (*Les Mauts Negrais*) in Albania, were stopped on their march by the Venetian advance guard, who shewed the orders of the senate, as his authority, to deny the pass, and to contest it, if the denial was resisted. The orders of the senate were general, and extended as a bar, not only to the Venetians, but against all strangers. The orders also were circumspcct as to the mode of acting, to avoid, to the last extremity, every measure that could be constructively referred to offensive war. Which side fired first is differently reported; both sides fired, and exchanged three rounds of shot, with some carnage on both sides, but with no change of place in either. The consequences of this skirmish are not known.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 26.

"On the 14th arrived here an English ship from Deptford, of 850 tons burthen, having on board 68 pieces of cannon of 32 pounders, besides a great quantity of bullets, shells, gunpowder, and other warlike stores, destined for Constantinople, the Porte taking from Britain all they are in want of to carry on the war against Russia.

"The Portuguese Squadron, which cruised in the Straits, is at present at anchor before our road; and the Spanish Squadron belonging to Cadix, consisting of seven ships of the line and two frigates, have been cruising for some days in sight of this port."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

At the court at St. James's, the 25th of June, 1788.

P R E S E N T,

The KING's most excellent majesty in council.

WHEREAS an act has been passed in this present session of parliament, entitled, "An act to continue the laws now in force for regulating the trade between the subjects of his majesty's dominions and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the United States of America, so far as the same relate to the trade and commerce carried on between this kingdom and the inhabitants of the countries belonging to the said United States:" And whereas it hath been represented to his majesty at this board, that there is reason to apprehend that wheat, the produce of various parts of the territories belonging to the said United States of America, may be infected with an insect, the spreading of which would be injurious to the grain of this kingdom. His majesty, taking the same into his royal consideration, is hereby pleased, with the advice of his privy council, to order, that the utmost care be taken not to permit any entry to be passed for wheat of the growth of any of the territories belonging to the said United States of America, which is already or may hereafter be brought into any of the ports of Great-Britain, until his majesty's pleasure shall be farther signified:—And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

W O R C E S T E R, August 21.

Accounts from the Mulkingum assure us, that the late attack on the stores is highly disapproved of by the Indian tribes in that quarter, more especially as the stores were chiefly intended for them as presents, to be given at the ensuing treaty. We are assured that the Indians who made the attack, were only about 30 at most, who are outcasts from several tribes, and subsist on plunder.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 21.

Extracts from the Journals of Congress, July 15, 1788.

On motion of the delegates of Georgia,

Whereas it is represented to congress, by the delegates of the state of Georgia, that the principal parts of the frontiers of that state have been for several years past invaded and kept in a state of alarm by the Creek Indians; that the fighting men of that nation, supposed to amount to not less than six thousand, have been so far incited by refugees and fugitive traders who had formerly escaped from these states and taken refuge among them, as to keep up constant and bloody incursions on the different parts of that frontier, and that the settlements of four of the exterior counties are almost entirely broken up.

Resolved, That the superintendent and commissioners for the southern department be instructed, if they shall find it necessary, to notify to the said Indians, that should they persist in refusing to enter into a treaty upon reasonable terms, the arms of the United States shall be called forth for the protection of that frontier.

Ordered, That the secretary at war report to congress a plan for carrying into effect the purposes specified in the preceding resolve, as nearly as may be, upon the principles of the resolution of the 21st of July last, for the protection of the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

July 17, 1788.

On motion of Mr. Dane, seconded by Mr. Williamson.

Whereas congress on the 13th of September 1783, fixed the terms and conditions upon which they would accept a cession of claims to western territory from the state of Virginia: And whereas the said state on the 20th of October in the same year, agreed to the same terms and conditions, and by her act authorized her delegates in congress to convey, transfer and assign, to the United States, the right, title and claim, of the said state, to lands within her charter, and northwest of the river Ohio, on the terms and conditions proposed by congress; and the said delegates made a conveyance accordingly on the same conditions; among which conditions is the following, to wit: That in case the good land on the

south-east side of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between the Green river and Tennessee river, which have been reserved by law to the Virginia troops on continental establishment, should from the North-Carolina line bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency should be made up to the said troops in good lands, to be laid off between the river Scioto and Little Miami on the north-west side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia. And whereas it has not in any manner been alleged or stated to congress, that there is any such deficiency of lands on the south-east side of the Ohio.

Resolved, That the state of Virginia be informed, that congress consider all locations and surveys which shall be made by, or on account of, the said troops on the said lands, between the Scioto and Little Miami, before the said deficiency, if any, on the south-east side of the Ohio, shall be ascertained, and stated to congress, invalid.

Resolved, That the executive of the state of Virginia be requested to inform congress, whether there has been any deficiency of good lands reserved by the laws of that state, on the south-east side of the Ohio, for the Virginia troops upon continental establishment; and if there has been any deficiency, what is the amount, and also what checks have been provided by the said state, to prevent the troops taking up more lands than are actually due to them, in order that measures may immediately be taken for laying off for the benefit of such troops a sufficient quantity of good lands, between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami; and that congress may be prepared to dispose of the remaining land between those rivers, for the general benefit of the union.

August 12, 1788.

On the report of a committee consisting of Mr. Carrington, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Hamilton, to whom were referred sundry letters and papers from the governor of the western territory.

Resolved, That the executives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, be requested to give orders to the militia of their respective frontiers to hold themselves in readiness to unite with the federal troops in such operations as the governor of the western territory may judge necessary, for the protection of the inhabitants; and that on the application of the said governor, the said executives be requested to give orders, that parts of their said militia, not exceeding one thousand for Virginia, and five hundred for Pennsylvania, be embodied, and take such positions as the commanding officer of the federal troops shall direct, for acting in conjunction with the said federal troops, in protecting and defending the frontiers, against any hostilities commenced or meditated by the Indians; and in making such expeditions should they continue hostile, as the said governor shall direct, for repelling such hostilities:—That the militia which shall be called into the actual service of the United States for the defence of the frontier inhabitants, or the purposes of any expedition, shall be paid, supported and equipped, by the states from which the same may be respectively called, and that such state be credited for the same, out of the existing specie requisitions, so far as such expenditures shall be for pay and rations, which are to be computed on the federal establishments, for similar service; provided that no charge for such service shall be valid, unless supported by musters, made by an officer of the federal troops, agreeably to the orders of the commanding officer.

On the question to agree to this resolution, it was resolved in the affirmative.

That the said governor be informed, that the foregoing resolution having been taken by congress, on an apprehension that a war may be inevitable, he is to consider it as their earnest desire that all hostile measures may be avoided, unless rendered indispensable to the safety and protection of the citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That the commissioners for Indian treaties, be instructed in the farther purchases of Indian rights to lands, to extend the same as far as to them shall appear for the advantage of the United States, upon considering all circumstances, any former instructions, prescribing certain limits, notwithstanding.

At a meeting of a number of freemen, inhabitants of the different townships in the county of Westmoreland, held at Greensborough the 5th day of August, 1788.

JOHN MOORE, Esq; was unanimously chosen to the chair.

Upon motion being made, it was resolved unanimously, That it is the duty of this meeting to endeavour to procure several amendments to the plan proposed for the general government of the United States, by the late federal convention, and now adopted by the conventions of ten states.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee, consisting of seven persons, be chosen by this meeting to correspond with the different counties of this state, respecting the most proper method of procuring those amendments, in connexion with other states, and according to the method laid down in the said plan of general government.

Resolved, That captain Thomas Morton, Christopher Truby, Esq; William Jack, Esq; Christopher Lovinguire, colonel John Shields, Charles Camp-

bell, Esq; and James Drifon, be a standing committee of correspondence for the aforesaid purpose.

Resolved, That the aforesaid committee, with the chairman, be requested to receive and take charge of the minutes of this meeting.

JOHN MOORE, Chairman.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Mulkingum Settlement, to the printer of the Massachusetts Spy, dated July 14, 1788.

"On the 12th inst. a party of Indians, number uncertain, attacked the guard posted for the protection of the stores and goods lately sent up the Mulkingum for the treaty, killed two of the guard and a mulatto servant of Mr. Dabney; one other of the guard is badly wounded, and two missing, but whether taken or not is uncertain. One Indian was left dead on the ground, and it is supposed several were wounded. About an hour after the attack, a number of the Delaware tribe came into the guard with their wives and children; they say the dead Indian is a Tawawa or Chippawa. This is the substance of the officer's letter to general Harmar.

"The place where the goods were, is between 70 and 80 miles up the river, on the west side. The guard of about 30 men, under the command of Lieut. McDole; it is about three weeks since they were sent up, to build a council house, or bower and cellar to secure the goods from the weather; for the Indians having complained that we did not meet them on equal ground, the commissioners had determined for once to try their good faith, and meet them without the protection of a military force; and as the treaty was to be held at the special request of the Indians, there could be no reason to expect an attack of this sort, nor is it believed to be done by the knowledge or approbation of the Indians in general; but on the contrary, it is supposed to be a party of lawless wretches, who are outcasts from their own tribes, and have associated together for the purposes of mischief: But be this as it may, it is such a piece of business as will prevent the treaty being held until satisfaction is demanded for so gross an insult.—In the mean time the goods are ordered down to this place, and boats set off last evening for that purpose. What will be the final consequences no man can tell—however my opinion is, that the issue will be to our advantage; for on the one hand, if government behave with that firmness and dignity which they ought, the culprits will be delivered up to punishment, or an Indian war ensue; if the first is done, the savages will be more careful how they offend in time to come; if the latter takes place, there is every human probability to believe it will end in the destruction or expulsion of them in such a manner as that none shall be left to make us afraid.

"Governor St. Clair arrived here last Wednesday."

Aug. 26. The curious are informed, that Mr. PEALE'S MUSEUM, in this city, has been lately enriched with a considerable addition of valuable donations from his generous friends;—among the rest.

The horn and part of the tail of an American horn-snake; presented by Miss Araminta Alexander, of Maryland.

An American pelican, entire, and in good preservation, killed on Chester river, Maryland, and presented by colonel Tilghman.

Two full-grown American panthers, and a porcupine; presented by captain Ferguson.

An albatross, from the Cape of Good-Hope.—One of the largest of the feathered tribe; its wings, when extended, measure 11 feet.

A jackall and mangouste, both alive, from China. The mangouste is esteemed by naturalists as a great curiosity. The three last were presented by captain Bell.

Aug. 28. A Boston paper of the 18th instant, hath the following paragraph:—"By a vessel from France we learn, that the pompous paragraphs with which the English papers are filled, respecting the commotions in France, are entirely destitute of veracity.—The truth is, that some disappointed or discontented members of the provincial parliaments have opposed, with unbecoming virulence, the measures of his most Christian majesty, which had been taken for the good of the nation, and had endeavoured to delude the common people to countenance their ambitious project.—The consequence was, they were committed to the Bastille, and the people opened their eyes to the danger they were like to be thrown into, returned to their duty—and the air is now filled with the shouts of VIVE LE ROI—LIVE THE KING."

We hear that a number of the principal farmers in Philadelphia county (all zealous federalists) have formed a society for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures. Richard Peters, Esq; is appointed president of this society. It is said one of their first objects will be to form an association, to prevent the use of spirituous liquors, within the circle of their influence in the county.

The following is a copy of a letter from captain David Thompson, commander of the Crown Cutter, to captain Stephen Morris, belonging to this port, dated Gibraltar Bay, May 26, 1788.

S I R,

"I am ordered by Jose Sanches de Bretto, admiral and commander in chief of her most faithful majesty's Squadron, to make known to you, that he has positive orders for protecting and conveying any American ship or ships against the regency of Algiers, or any of the African powers at war with America,

for which, at your departure from this, if you find it necessary for convey, you will please make me acquainted when and where you wish to proceed, that the same may be communicated to the admiral, for his appointing the same."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) August 12.

Extract of a letter from Hillsborough, July 28.

"The state of Franklin is come to an end, and governor Sevier gone off with about forty adherents, with whom he has made an attack on an Indian town, and killed a chief called the Great Tassel, his son, and 25 more, which has provoked a war that will no doubt produce more murders; but the over hill members seem to talk of the war as rather troublesome than formidable."

ANNAPOLIS, September 4.

Extracts from the Journals of Congress, Wednesday, August 6, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present the thirteen states. The order of the day being called for, and the act as amended for putting the constitution into operation being read as follows:

Whereas the convention assembled in Philadelphia, pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21st February, 1787, did, on the 17th of September in the same year, report to the United States in congress assembled, a constitution for the people of the United States; whereupon congress on the 28th of the same September, did resolve unanimously, "That the said report, with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several legislatures, in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention, made and provided in that case:" And whereas the constitution so reported by the convention, and by congress transmitted to the several legislatures, has been ratified in the matter therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same, and such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by congress, and are filed in the office of the secretary—therefore resolved, That the first Wednesday in January next, be the day for appointing electors in the several states, which before the said day shall have ratified the said constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states, and vote for a president, and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time, and the town of Baltimore in the state of Maryland the place, for commencing proceedings under the said constitution.

A motion was made by Mr. Tucker, seconded by Mr. Lee, further to amend the act by striking out the words "the town of Baltimore in the state of Maryland," and inserting as follows—and whereas a central situation would be most eligible for the sitting of the legislature of the United States, if such could be found in a condition to furnish in due time the accommodations necessary for facilitating public business, and at the same time, free of weighty objections which might render it improper or unlikely to be the seat of government, either permanently or until a permanent seat can be agreed on: And whereas the most effectual means of obtaining finally the establishment of the federal government in a convenient central situation, is to leave the subject to the deliberate consideration of the future congress, uninfluenced by undue attachment to any of the places which may stand in competition for preference on so interesting a question, and unembarrassed by want of time and means to fix on and prepare the most proper place for this purpose: And whereas the removal of the public offices must be attended with much expense, danger and inconvenience, which ought not to be incurred but with a well founded expectation of advantages that may fully counterbalance the same: And whereas no such advantages can be expected from a removal to any place now in a condition to receive the federal legislature. And whereas in addition to the before-mentioned reasons, unnecessary changes of the seat of government would be indicative of instability in the national councils, and therefore highly injurious to the interests as well as derogatory to the dignity of the United States—therefore resolved, That the city of New-York, in the state of New-York, be the place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution.

A motion was then made by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Reid, to postpone the motion before the house, in order to take up the following:

Whereas it is proper that the seat of the new congress and of the national government, should be placed as near the centre of the union, as may consist with present accommodation, in order that its influence and benefits may be equally felt by the great body of citizens throughout the United States, that members of congress and other persons may approach it with equal convenience, from the opposite extremes, and that no species of partial favour may seem to have been extended to one extreme, rather than to the other; and whereas the present residence of congress is far removed from the centre of the union, whether population or distance are considered, since the new congress is to consist of eight senators, from states to the eastward of New-York, and sixteen from states to the southward, and since there are to be only seventeen members in the house of representatives, from the eastern states, though there are to be forty-two members from the southern states; and since the distance to the seat of government in the extreme eastern state, is hardly equal to one third of the distance to the seat of government in the most

southerly state:—And whereas it is to be desired that the new congress may be convened in the same spirit of mutual accommodation which has hitherto appeared in all deliberations respecting the new government, and that proceedings under the said government may commence under the impressions of mutual confidence, without that general irritation and loss of time which must attend the removal from an improper situation, and without those painful apprehensions which will naturally arise from a measure that may seem to have originated in an undue regard to local considerations—therefore resolved, That the seat of the new congress ought to be in some place to the southward of New-York.

And on the question to postpone for the purpose above mentioned, it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Carrington, seconded by Mr. Bingham, to amend the amendment, by striking out the words "New-York in the state of New-York," and in lieu thereof inserting "Philadelphia;" and on the question to agree to the amendment to the amendment, it passed in the negative.

A division was then called for.

And on the question to agree to the resolving clause, it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the preamble, it was resolved in the affirmative.

The ordinance for putting the government into operation not being confirmed by seven states, the question is yet undetermined.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have been well informed that John Calahan, late of Queen-Anne's county, was, on the sixth of this instant, August, murdered—And whereas I have good reason to believe the above murder was committed by a certain Edward Aldridge, alias Leg, who made his escape from Queen-Anne's county gaol a few days before the murder was perpetrated, and was lurking in the neighbourhood until the night of Calahan's decease; he then stole a small bay horse and departed. He was committed to the said gaol on suspicion of having released George Robinson and John Davenport, from Talbot county gaol, some time last spring. The said Aldridge was frequently heard to threaten the life of Calahan, if ever he got out of gaol, for his activity in having him apprehended. The said Aldridge is a dark mulatto, between thirty and forty years of age, near six feet high, well set, strong and active; he has a bushy head, and a remarkable scar on his thigh, occasioned by a burn.—For bringing to justice therefore, the perpetrator or perpetrators of this villainy, I have thought proper to publish this my proclamation, hereby offering a reward of thirty-seven pounds ten shillings current money of Maryland, for apprehending and securing the said Edward Aldridge, alias Leg, or any person or persons who, in anywise, assisted in the commission of the said crime, to be paid on conviction.

Given at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

W. SMALLWOOD.
By his excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE STATE.

August 25, 1788.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 30th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE tract of land, belonging to Francis Lewis Taney, being in St. Mary's county, on the western shore of Patuxent river, together with another tract adjoining, (also some negroes,) the whole contains between nine hundred and a thousand acres, and is part of Delabrooke Manor, except about ninety acres of the Refere; there is on the said land, a good dwelling house, barn, and several other convenient houses, situated on the river, and certainly is equal to any for fishing and water-fowling; it is fertile, well timbered and produces remarkably kind; near half the land is in woods, and abounds in good water and fruit trees of excellent sorts, besides apple and peach orchards; this seat would afford many good meadows with very little expense and trouble; the whole is in good repair, and rented for the next year ensuing.—Such as are inclined to purchase may observe, that one fourth of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the balance thereof on bond with approved security, payable in three payments, one third on the twentieth day of November, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, one third that day twelve months, and the balance on the twentieth of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-one. Whoever purchases the said land shall have immediate possession given, with the advantages and profits arising from the next year's rent. The sale will begin at one o'clock. Any person inclinable to purchase by private contract may apply to RAPHAEL TANEY, attorney for Francis Lewis Taney.

John Carrington

Cecil, August 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act to aid certain defects in the conveyance of the northernmost moiety of a tract of land in Cecil county, called Morris's Neck.

WILLIAM M. TENNENT,
FRANCIS BAKER.

By virtue of a writ of conditional exparte, to me directed, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, for ready cash, on the 18th of September next,

Two parcels or tracts of land, called Marshland and Birkhead, containing three hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, late the property of Mr. George Gray, lying and being in Calvert county, and about five miles from the court-house, to satisfy a debt due from Mr. George Gray to James Goffin, Henry Riddle, John Campbell, senior, John Campbell, junior, Alexander Low and William Ingram.

W. ALLEN, sheriff of Calvert county.
August 20, 1788.

Annapolis, September 4, 1788.

THE subscriber has a few LOTS, fronting on Conduit-street, to LEASE, opposite the new and elegant building of Mr. George Mann. The terms may be known on application to Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, or

JAMES CARROLL.

Anne-Arundel county, September 3, 1788.

Wanted Immediately,

A MAN, in the capacity of an overseer, with or without a family is immaterial; if he can come well recommended from his last employer, and understands farming and plaiting, good encouragement will be given, by

THOMAS RUTLAND.

N. B. Sundry tenements to be let, in and near Annapolis, and possession given immediately, on very reasonable terms, by

T. R.

September 5, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of St. Margaret's, Westminster parish, intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland for a law to empower them to apply the rents arising from the glebes of the said parish towards payment of a debt due from the said parish to the reverend William Hanna, late of the said parish, deceased.

Signal, per order,
BENJAMIN FISH, Register.

Anne-Arundel county, September 4, 1788.

BROKE gaol and made their escape, on Sunday night last, the following persons, to wit: REUBEN MOORE, committed for horrid stealing; negro JEM, who says he is the property of Mr. Hodges, of Prince-George's county, committed as a runaway; negro JERRY, the slave of Mrs. Mary H. Lewis, (he was under sentence of death) a stout young fellow, about twenty-two years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, his clothing unknown. Whoever takes up the said Jerry, and delivers him at Annapolis gaol, shall receive twenty dollars reward.

DAVID STEWART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Notice to Subscribers.

THE Laws of Maryland, from 1763 to 1784, directed to be printed by the general assembly, under the direction of Alexander Contee Hanson, Esq. quire, have been lodged in the different counties, for the subscribers, a considerable time, of which due information has been given.—I am, therefore, under the necessity of informing those who have not yet taken their books, that unless they apply for them in one month from this date, warrants will be issued against them, without respect, to compel a compliance with their contracts, the binding force of which has been tried before a magistrate and after a full hearing, and impartial consideration, judgment has been given in my favour.

August 21, 1788. 3 FREDERICK GREEN.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF SIXTY GUINEAS, will be run for, over the course near Annapolis, on Thursday, the 30th day of October next, agreeable to the rules established by the said club, with this alteration only, that any person, not a member of the club, may start his horse, mare or gelding, for the purse, on paying one shilling in the pound entrance, and be entitled to the purse should his horse win.

Those members of the club, who have not paid up their subscriptions fully, are requested to pay their respective balances to Mr. George Mann, at any time before the race, who is empowered to receive the same.

The members of the club are requested to meet at Mr. George Mann's, at 9 o'clock the morning of the race.

3

August 13, 1788.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 15th day of September next, agreeable to a deed given by George Snell, of Montgomery county, to the subscriber, in consequence of being security for said Snell to Usher and Donaldson, in Baltimore town.

THREE hundred and eighteen acres of LAND, the title in which is only for said Snell's life; and likewise, on the same day, be sold, on the premises, thirteen slaves, consisting of men, women and children. The whole of the above property to be sold for cash only.

2 JOHN BURGESS, sen.

Charles county, August 16, 1788.

NOTICE.

BEING very desirous to pay the debts and settle the estate of the late Thomas Stone, Esq. we give notice, that we shall proceed, by legal means, to compel payment of the debts due to the said estate, of

M. J. STONE, } Executors of the will of
2 G. R. BROWN, } T. Stone, Esq. deceased.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS
assembled, May 8th, 1788.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington,
RESOLVED, That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the commissioners of accounts for the quarter-master's, commissioners, hospital, marine and clothing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date, and that this order be published in the several states for the period above mentioned.

Resolved, That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unemitted attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commission they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken,—

M. Jonathan Burrall was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissaries department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine, and clothing departments.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named **BOB**, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and Co.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels.

34

**Forty Silver Dollars, or Five
Half Joes Reward,**

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named **DICK**, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such address that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

Annapolis, April 29, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements, in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive.

THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

SUNDRY inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince-George's counties, propose petitioning the next general assembly for the formation of a new county, from parts of said counties which are remote from the courts thereof.

7

W 8

May 9, 1788.
Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will be sold upon the premises, on Monday, the 8th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince-William county, containing about twenty-two acres, on which is erected a forge, grist and saw-mill, commonly known by the name of the Occoquan Works.—This seat is equal to any in the state for water-works, as it stands on navigable water and is supplied by a large and constant stream.

Also will be sold at the above works, on the same day, one other tract of land, situate on Occoquan river in said county, called Peyton's Land.—Also another tract of land, situate on said river, near the above lands, and in the county of Prince-William, containing 2500 acres; and at the same time and place will be sold, sundry negroes and utensils, appertaining to the said works.

Also will be sold, at the above place and on the same day, a tract of land, laying in Fairfax county, situate on the river Occoquan, and near the above works, containing 3500 acres.

And on Friday, the 15th of September next, will be sold on the premises, one tract of land, situate on the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in Loudon county, containing 608 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on about 12000 acres, adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan Fairfax, Esq; also two other tracts of land, near to the Great Falls and in the county of Loudon, one containing 500 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be sold at the same time and place.

Also will be sold at Leesburg, on Monday the 15th of September next, being the first day of Loudon court, one tract of land, called Read's Land, situate in Loudon county, containing 200 acres.—Also all the land and ore banks, purchased by John Semple of Thomas and Samuel Aubry, situate on Patowmack river and on Catocton mountain; and also the right to a small part within the said Aubry's land, purchased by said Semple from lord Tankerville.

And on Friday the 19th of September next, will be sold at Kepprithe furnace, one tract of land, situate in Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls, called Friend's Ore-Bank, containing about 100 acres.—Also one other tract of land, on the river Patowmack, near the above, containing about 1600 acres, whereon is erected a furnace called Kepprithe.—Likewise a tract of land on the same river, lying in Berkeley county, containing about 400 acres.—The above lands will be sold in tracts, or divided to suit the purchaser better where they are large.

The purchaser or purchasers of the Occoquan works, and the lands contiguous thereto, and the slaves, will be allowed credit, upon giving bond on interest, with approved security, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in one year, one other fourth in two years, another fourth in three years, and the remaining fourth part in four years.—The purchasers of the other lands will have one year's credit for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, on giving bond on interest with approved security.—We agree to advertise and make sale of the above lands and property, at the times and places mentioned, as commissioners appointed by the high court of chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL.

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the sale of the above lands prove wet, the sale will commence on the next fair day.

The sale at Leesburg is mentioned in the above advertisement to be on the 15th of September next, being Loudon court day; the court day happens on the 8th of September, the sale, however, is to be on the 15th. For the lands advertised to be sold on Friday the 19th of September next, at Kepprithe, the same times of payment will be allowed as is mentioned in the said advertisement for the Occoquan works and the lands contiguous thereto.

Charles county, August 2, 1788.

WHEREAS some malicious and evil disposed persons have maliciously, scanalously and diabolically, to the great prejudice of me, the subscriber, propagated sundry falsehoods respecting my conduct as collector of the taxes, particularly, that my being in arrears to the state was caused by my converting the public money to my own use, in making large purchases, and improving the same, in the town of Dumfries, in Virginia. In contradiction whereof, I refer the candid reader to the following certificate, under the hand and seal of the clerk of the court where it is said the purchase was made; the original of which I have in my possession, for the inspection of those who may choose to see it, and in the following words, to wit:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

Prince William county, ff.

I Robert Graham, clerk of the court of said county, do hereby certify, that Charles Mankin has no conveyance for any lands, lots, or other estate, recorded in this county within ten years past. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said county, this twenty-eighth day of July, in the thirteenth year of the commonwealth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Blush, when this you see, of those assertions, thou false insinuator, if not lost to all sensibility of humanity. Lay your hand on your heart, and consider the cruelty of the diabolical scheme you have taken, to ruin and blast the reputation of him, who calls God to witness, never inclined to injure you.

CHARLES MANKIN.

August 3, 1788.
CALLWELL, alias JEM, a lusty young fellow, says he is a free man, and that he served his time, part with colonel Thuston, and the other part with his son Robert Thuston of Gloucester county, in Virginia. His owner or owners, if any, are desired to take him away in two months from the date hereof, or he will be sold for his fees.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of
Anne Arundel county.

July 21, 1788.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of DAVY, and says he belongs to Leonard Carty, in Virginia, about 30 years old, dark complexion, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, has a small piece cut out of the under part of his right ear, and the marks of severe whipping on his back; has on an osnabrig shirt and crocus trousers. His owner is desired to take him and pay charges, to

W. ALLEN, Sheriff of
Calvert county.

August 12, 1788.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next sitting, to confirm his title to a tract of land, lying in Worcester county, late in the possession of William Hopewell, deceased.

LAMBERT HYLAND.

Wants employment,

A YOUNG man who has been regularly bred to the mercantile business, is a good accountant, writes a fair hand, and can be well recommended. Apply to John Gwinn, Esq; Annapolis, or to Messrs. Nich. and Val. Peers, merchants, Port-Tobacco.

To be sold at public sale, if not sold at private sale, on the 27th September next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A PLANTATION very beautifully situated on the mouth of the south side of Magoth river, by patent containing one hundred and twenty five acres, more or less, whereon is a good dwelling house, with a stack of chimnies, kitchen, corn-house and other convenient out houses, a very good apple orchard. The soil is good, and well adapted to Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats or tobacco.—Possession will be given after the 5th of November next.

JOHN MERRICK.

August 13, 1788.
COMMITTED to my custody, a young man by the name of REUBEN MOORE on suspicion of horse stealing, who had in his possession two mares, one a roan about fourteen hands and an half high, about four years old, which he acknowledges to be the property of John Baptist Medley, of Montgomery county; the other a small black mare, about six years old, branded on the near buttock, but so obscure that it cannot be made out, the is about thirteen hands and an half high, shod before, and has a fore back. Whoever own either of the mares are desired to apply, prove property and pay charges, to

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

**PICKLED HERRINGS,
Of the First Quality,
To be Sold, by
JOHN RANDALL.**

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, August 20, 1788.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and her old customers in particular, that she continues to keep a lodging and boarding house, in Cornhill-street, for the accommodation of gentlemen; and returns her sincere thanks to her old friends for their patronage, and flatters herself, from her assiduity and attention, to merit their approbation.

SUSANNA BREWER.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Brewer, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who may have any claims against the same, are desired to bring them in legally proved, that they may be settled, by

SUSANNA BREWER, admx.

August 20, 1788.
NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber, to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to ascertain the boundaries and mark the lines of a tract of land called SCANTLY, agreeable to a late act of assembly.

JOHN CHEW.

Prince-George's county, August 18, 1788.
NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscribers to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to ascertain and establish the boundaries and mark the lines of a tract of land called the West End of Edelen's Hoppen Enlarged, in the county aforesaid, agreeable to a late act of assembly.

HENRY E. DYER,
GEORGE DYER.